

1 *Tables*

2 Supplementary table 1 – Proportion of long term conditions in participants with and without RA. P value
 3 determined using χ^2 testing.

Condition	Prevalence in RA participants (%)	Prevalence in non-RA participants (%)	p value
Hypertension	35.6	26.4	<0.01
Asthma	15.4	11.6	<0.01
Dyspepsia	11.3	7.7	<0.01
Thyroid disorder	9.5	5.8	<0.01
Cancer	8.7	7.7	<0.01
Coronary heart disease	8.2	4.5	<0.01
Diabetes	7.6	5.0	<0.01
Depression	7.0	5.6	<0.01
Osteoporosis	4.9	1.5	<0.01
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	4.4	1.6	<0.01
Psoriasis/eczema	4.1	3.5	0.03
IBS	3.3	2.3	<0.01
Migraine	3.2	2.9	0.04
Stroke/TIA	3.1	1.7	<0.01
Diverticular disease	2.2	1.1	<0.01
Anxiety	1.7	1.8	0.47
IBD	1.4	0.8	<0.01
Prostate disease	1.3	1.6	0.06
Pernicious anaemia	1.2	0.3	<0.01
Glaucoma	1.2	1.1	0.26
Epilepsy	1.2	0.8	0.38
Endometriosis	0.9	0.8	0.39
Atrial fibrillation	0.9	0.7	0.14
Peripheral vascular disease	0.9	0.3	<0.01
Chronic bronchitis	0.8	0.3	<0.01
Chronic sinusitis	0.8	0.6	0.34
Meniere's disease	0.7	0.3	<0.01
Chronic kidney disease	0.5	0.3	0.01
Chronic liver disease	0.4	0.2	<0.01
Schizophrenia	0.4	0.4	0.68
Chronic fatigue syndrome	0.4	0.4	0.42
Alcohol problems	0.4	0.2	0.02
Viral hepatitis	0.3	0.3	0.91
Heart failure	0.3	0.2	0.18
Polycystic ovary syndrome	0.2	0.1	0.08
Multiple sclerosis	0.2	0.4	0.03
Parkinson's disease	0.1	0.2	0.71
Constipation	0.1	0.1	0.81
Dementia	0.1	0.02	0.17
Anorexia/bulimia	0.1	0.1	0.80

	Psychoactive substance misuse	0-03	0-02	0-30
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				
29				
30				
31				
32				

33 Supplementary table 2 –Medications, primary care read codes and hospitalisation codes used for RA self-report
 34 verification

Medications	Primary care read codes	Hospitalisation ICD-10 codes
Depomedrone	I4G1	M05
Triamcinilone	F3712	M06
Methylprednisolone	F3964	
Prednisolone	G5yA.	
Prednisone	G5y8.	
Auranofin	H570.	
Azathioprine	N04..	
Hydroxychloroquine	N040.	
leflunomide	N0400	
Methotrexate	N0401	
Myocrisin	N0402	
Penicillamine	N0403	
Sulfasalazine	N0404	
Abatacept	N0405	
Adalimumab	N0406	
Certolizumab	N0407	
Etanercept	N0408	
Golimumab	N0409	
Infliximab	N040A	
Rituximab	N040B	
Tocilizumab	N040C	
	N040D	
	N040E	
	N040F	
	N040G	
	N040H	
	N040J	
	N040K	
	N040L	
	N040M	
	N040N	
	N040P	
	N040Q	
	N040R	
	N040S	
	N040T	
	N041.	
	N042.	
	N0421	
	N0422	
	N042z	
	N043.	
	N0430	

N0431
N0432
N0433
N043z
N047.
N04X.
N04y2
N0455
Nyu10
Nyu11
Nyu12
Nyu1G

35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59

60 Supplementary table 3 – Proportion of rheumatoid arthritis related hospitalisation, medication or primary care
 61 read code in participants who self-report rheumatoid arthritis.

<i>Rheumatoid arthritis self-report</i>	<i>Any rheumatoid arthritis hospitalisation, medication or primary care read code</i>		<i>Total</i>
	No	Yes	
No	141152 74.4 %	48634 25.6 %	189786 100 %
Yes	513 12.2 %	3683 87.8 %	4196 100 %
<i>Total</i>	141665 73 %	52317 27 %	193982 100 %

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86 Supplementary table 4 – Demographic factors, lifestyle factors, number of long-term conditions and rheumatoid
 87 factor status in patients with and without RA. Unless indicated, $p < 0.01$. Chi squared test used for categorical
 88 variables, Kruskal-Wallis test used for continuous variables. SD = standard deviation. RA defined here as RA
 89 self-report plus hospitalisation, medication or primary care read code related to rheumatoid arthritis.

	Participants with RA (%) (N=3683)	Participants without RA (%) (N=498857)
Mean Age (years (SD)); missing values = 0 (0%)	59.2 (7.1)	56.5 (8.1)
Age (years); missing values = 0 (0%)		
37-49	413 11.2 %	117470 23.5 %
50-59	1161 31.5 %	165992 33.3 %
60-73	2109 57.3 %	215388 43.2 %
Sex; missing values = 0 (0%)		
Female	2672 72.5 %	270729 54.3 %
Male	1011 27.5 %	228121 45.7 %
Townsend score; missing values = 623 (0.12%)		
0-20	672 18.3 %	99991 20.1 %
20-40	666 18.1 %	99430 20 %
40-60	735 20 %	99663 20 %
60-80	760 20.7 %	99615 20 %
80-100	847 23 %	99531 20 %
Smoking status; missing values = 2950 (0.59%)		
Never	1679 46 %	271857 54.8 %
Current or Previous	1973 54 %	224074 45.2 %
Frequency of alcohol intake; missing values = 1502 (0.30%)		
Never or special occasions only	1218 33.1 %	97442 19.6 %
One to three times a month	453 12.3 %	55405 11.1 %
One to four times a week	1504 40.9 %	243237 48.9 %
Daily or almost daily	504 13.7 %	101268 20.4 %
BMI (kg/m²); missing values = 5820 (1.15%)		
underweight <18.5	34 0.9 %	2592 0.5 %

normal weight 18.5-24.9	1084 30 %	156353 31.7 %
overweight 25-29.9	1425 39.5 %	212799 43.2 %
obese ≥ 30 s	1067 29.6 %	121359 24.6 %
Physical activity; missing values = 7156 (1.42 %)		
none	595 16.6 %	32254 6.6 %
low	286 8 %	18652 3.8 %
medium	2596 72.4 %	390922 79.5 %
high	107 3 %	49965 10.2 %
Number of long-term conditions; missing values = 1845 (0.36 %)		
0	922 25.2 %	174293 35.1 %
1	1103 30.1 %	163244 32.8 %
2-3	1255 34.3 %	135091 27.2 %
≥ 4	379 10.4 %	24401 4.9 %
Rheumatoid Factor (IU/ml); missing values = 33,066 (6.6 %)		
<20	1801 52.4 %	449067 96.4 %
≥ 20	1639 47.6 %	16960 3.6 %

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103 Supplementary Table 5 – Relationship between long term conditions and all-cause mortality in participants with
 104 and without RA using age-adjusted multivariate Cox's proportional hazards regression analysis. Unless otherwise
 105 shown, Cox's proportional hazards $p < 0.01$. RA defined here as RA self-report plus hospitalisation, medication
 106 or primary care read code related to rheumatoid arthritis.

Risk of all-cause mortality			
Comorbidity status (reference: No RA and no other long-term conditions)		Adjusted for sex, Townsend score, alcohol status, smoking status, BMI, physical activity and rheumatoid factor status HR (95% CI)	Number of deaths (%)
No other long-term conditions	RA	1.50 (1.09 – 2.07)	44 (4.8%)
1 other long-term condition	No RA	1.39 (1.33 - 1.46)	5810 (3.6%)
	RA	1.42 (1.07 - 1.88)	66 (5.9%)
2-3 other long-term conditions	No RA	1.83 (1.75 - 1.91)	7966 (5.9%)
	RA	2.75 (2.29 - 3.30)	142 (11.3%)
≥4 other long-term conditions	No RA	2.70 (2.55 - 2.86)	2461 (10.8%)
	RA	2.98 (2.19 - 4.04)	54 (14.2%)

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126 Supplementary Table 6 – Relationship between long term conditions and major adverse cardiovascular events in
 127 participants with and without RA using age-adjusted multivariate Cox’s proportional hazards regression analysis.
 128 Unless otherwise shown, Cox’s proportional hazards $p < 0.01$. RA defined here as RA self-report plus
 129 hospitalisation, medication or primary care read code related to rheumatoid arthritis.

Risk of MACE

Comorbidity status (reference: No RA and no other long-term conditions)	Adjusted for sex, Townsend score, alcohol status, smoking status, BMI, physical activity and rheumatoid factor status HR (95% CI)	Number of MACE (%)
No other long-term conditions	RA 1.63 (1.13 - 2.36)	32 (3.5%)
1 other long-term condition	No RA 1.24 (1.18 - 1.30)	4530 (2.8%)
	RA 1.95 (1.46 - 2.59)	60 (5.4%)
2-3 other long-term conditions	No RA 1.66 (1.58 - 1.74)	6244 (4.6%)
	RA 2.50 (2.00 - 3.12)	95 (7.6%)
≥4 other long-term conditions	No RA 2.38 (2.23 - 2.54)	2007 (8.2%)
	RA 3.30 (2.36 - 4.61)	46 (12.1%)

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149 Supplementary Table 7 – Table 4 Risk of all-cause mortality for individual index conditions in patients with RA
 150 and no index condition, RA with index condition, RA with no index condition or RA and index condition. Age-
 151 adjusted Cox's proportional hazards models were adjusted for sex, Townsend score, smoking status, alcohol
 152 intake frequency, BMI, physical activity level and level of rheumatoid factor. Unless otherwise shown, Cox's
 153 proportional hazards $p < 0.01$. Index conditions labelled * have interaction term $p > 0.01$. RA defined here as RA
 154 self-report plus hospitalisation, medication or primary care read code related to rheumatoid arthritis.

155

Index condition	Risk of all-cause mortality			
	No RA, no index condition HR, (95% CI), p	No RA, with index condition HR, (95% CI), p	RA, no index condition HR, (95% CI), p	RA and index condition HR, (95% CI), p
Hypertension	1	1.24 1.20-1.28	1.27 1.07-1.52	1.69 1.41-2.02
Coronary heart disease	1	1.58 1.50-1.65	1.30 1.13-1.50	2.08 1.55-2.79
Diabetes	1	1.68 1.60-1.76	1.37 1.20-1.57	1.76 1.22-2.54
Asthma	1	1.10 1.05-1.15	1.32 1.14-1.52	1.48 1.10-2.00
Dyspepsia	1	1.02 0.97-1.07	1.31 1.15-1.50	1.46 1.04-2.06
Cancer	1	2.50 2.41-2.60	1.43 1.25-1.65	2.72 1.99-3.70
Depression	1	1.28 1.20-1.35	1.32 1.16-1.51	1.79 1.17-2.75
Thyroid disorder	1	1.05 0.99-1.12	1.36 1.19-1.55	1.14 0.76-1.72
COPD	1	2.12 1.98-2.26	1.32 1.15-1.50	2.53 1.77-3.63
Epilepsy	1	1.62 1.43-1.84	1.33 1.17-1.51	2.15 0.80-5.72
Migraine	1	0.85 0.76-0.94	1.33 1.17-1.51	1.02 0.38-2.71
Psoriasis /Eczema	1	1.06 0.94-1.14	1.30 1.14-1.49	2.08 1.23-3.50
Prostate disease	1	0.83 0.75-0.90	1.32 1.16-1.51	1.33 0.55-3.19
Osteoporosis	1	1.27 1.16-1.40	1.29 1.13-1.48	2.09 1.38-3.14
Atrial fibrillation	1	1.40 1.25-1.58	1.34 1.18-1.52	0.99 0.25-3.98
Anxiety	1	1.23 1.11-1.36	1.34 1.18-1.53	0.72 0.18-2.89
Inflammatory bowel disease	1	1.38 1.21-1.58	1.35 1.18-1.53	0.63 0.16-2.51
Heart failure	1	2.71 2.25-3.28	1.32 1.16-1.51	4.34 1.39-13.43

156

157

158

159

160 Supplementary Table 8 – Risk of MACE for individual index conditions in patients with RA and no index
 161 condition, RA with index condition, RA with no index condition or RA and index condition. Age-adjusted Cox's
 162 proportional hazards models were adjusted for sex, Townsend score, smoking status, alcohol intake frequency,
 163 BMI, physical activity level and level of rheumatoid factor. Unless otherwise shown, $p < 0.01$. Index conditions
 164 labelled * have interaction term $p > 0.01$. RA defined here as RA self-report plus hospitalisation, medication or
 165 primary care read code related to rheumatoid arthritis.

Index condition	Risk of MACE			
	No RA, no index condition HR, (95% CI), p	No RA, with index condition HR, (95% CI), p	RA, no index condition HR, (95% CI), p	RA and index condition HR, (95% CI), p
Hypertension	1	1.49 1.44-1.55	1.55 1.26-1.90	2.26 1.85-2.76
Coronary heart disease	1	1.89 1.80-1.98	1.60 1.37-1.88	2.31 1.65-3.22
Diabetes	1	1.66 1.58-1.75	1.62 1.39-1.90	1.66 1.58-1.75
Asthma	1	1.12 1.06-1.17	1.57 1.34-1.84	1.67 1.19-2.36
Dyspepsia	1	1.14 1.08-1.20	1.55 1.33-1.82	1.80 1.23-2.64
Cancer	1	1.11 1.05-1.17	1.59 1.37-1.85	1.42 0.87-2.33 p=0.16
Depression	1	1.25 1.17-1.34	1.53 1.31-1.78	2.38 1.52-3.74
Thyroid disorder	1	1.14 1.06-1.23	1.50 1.28-1.75	2.32 1.59-3.36
COPD	1	1.50 1.38-1.63	1.58 1.36-1.84	1.81 1.09-3.00
Epilepsy	1	1.50 1.31-1.74	1.56 1.35-1.81	1.74 0.44-6.97 p=0.43
Migraine	1	1.00 0.90-1.12 p=0.96	1.54 1.33-1.79	2.41 1.08-5.37
Psoriasis /Eczema	1	1.05 0.96-1.14 p=0.29	1.56 1.34-1.80	1.72 0.86-3.44 p=0.12
Prostate disease	1	0.91 0.83-1.00 p=0.05	1.53 1.32-1.78	2.53 1.20-5.31 p=0.01
Osteoporosis*	1	1.27 1.12-1.43	1.48 1.28-1.73	3.15 2.03-4.90
Atrial fibrillation	1	1.72 1.53-1.93	1.56 1.35-1.81	2.78 1.04-7.43 p=0.04
Anxiety	1	1.29 1.15-1.44	1.56 1.35-1.81	2.29 0.86-6.10 p=0.09
Inflammatory bowel disease	1	1.09 0.92-1.29 p=0.30	1.57 1.36-1.82	0.90 0.23-3.63 p=0.89
Heart failure	1	2.67 2.18-3.28	1.57 1.35-1.81	1.71 1.35-12.17 p=0.59

166

167